

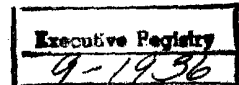
~~F. Society for Prevention~~

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

AWD/Frc

20 March 1957

x: Task Force  
x: Globke, Hans



MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director

FROM: Assistant to the Director

SUBJECT: Publications of The Society for the Prevention of  
World War III, Inc.

1. Examination of eight sample items published by the Society for the Prevention of World War III between the 1940's and the present shows little of immediate interest to the Agency. In accordance with its policy, the Society continually warns that Germany may again threaten the peace of the world.

2. An exception among the above samples was a pamphlet entitled "Business as Usual. . .The Schroeder Banking Interests in Germany, Britain and U. S. A.," which is unsigned and undated. It was reprinted, however, apparently during 1948, from the December 1946 to January 1947 issue of the Society's journal, Prevent World War III. This article seems to imply that Mr. Allen W. Dulles, before, during, and after the war, because of his connection with Sullivan and Cromwell and with the J. Henry Schroeder interests, was motivated in his actions by his concern for the continued financial stability of Germany.

3. At a meeting of the National Foreign Trade Convention on November 11, 1946, Mr. Dulles is said to have said that Germany must be industrially rebuilt, "in consultation with private enterprise." The article undertakes to explain the latter reference. It states that Mr. Dulles was a director of the J. Henry

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

- 2 -

Schroeder Banking Corporation and the Schroeder Trust Company; after which it traces the alleged pre-war world operations of the Schroeder banking interests under the headings: "The Schroeders"; "The Schroeders' War Against Spain"; "The Schroeders' War Against U. S."; and "Schroeders' Dilemma." It then says that Mr. Dulles must have been aware of all Schroeder operations before the war and that he must have been sent to Switzerland with OSS "because of his extensive knowledge of German affairs." The account then links Mr. Dulles's activities before and during the war with the following: Dr. Heinrich Albert (said to have sabotaged American preparedness before World War I); Gerhardt Westrick (said to be a close friend of Mr. Dulles, who was thrown out of the US in 1940 as a Nazi agent; frequently saw Mr. Dulles in Switzerland, and was given secret work just after the war with the US strategic bomb survey); Lada Mocarski, (Schroeder director who became a US Consul in Switzerland during the war); Dr. Emil Puhl (of the Reichsbank who worked closely with Mr. Dulles in Switzerland while at the same time planting German industrial leaders in neutral countries to be used to build up Germany's future); and Norbert Bogdan (said to have been a dubious character who was nevertheless commissioned in the finance division of the U. S. Army and worked with Mr. Dulles in Switzerland, presumably in the interests of the Schroeders). Others named in connection with Mr. Dulles's alleged war and post-war activities are John L. Simpson, William Draper, Fritz Mandl, and "Dr. Schulte" (Swiss financier).

CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY

**CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY**

- 3 -

4. The article seems to insinuate that Mr. Dulles was deliberately instrumental in placing Schroeder representatives in the post-war US control system for Germany, contrary to advice sent by the Society to General Eisenhower in October 1945 that "No person who has had or now has business or financial interests in Germany should be allowed to act as an economic expert or in a policy-making position."

STAT

STANLEY J. GREGAN

Enclosures:

- 1-"Business As Usual...The Schroeder Banking Interests in Germany, Britain and U. S. A."
- 2-"Prevent World War III"--No. 49, Winter-Spring 1957
- 3-"Importance of United Public Opinion on Public Issues"--Remarks of Hon. James E. Murray
- 4-Letter and statement with regard to Middle East Crisis
- 5-"Deutschum and America" by John Brown
- 6-"Pan-Germanism in the United States" by T. H. Tetens
- 7-Excerpt, (Cong. Rec.), Ext. of Remarks, Sen. Wayne Morse, Aug. 3, 1953
- 8-Excerpt, (Cong. Rec.), Ext. of Remarks, Sen. Wayne Morse, Aug. 20, 1954

**CIA INTERNAL USE ONLY**

# *Business As Usual . . .*

**THE SCHROEDER  
BANKING INTERESTS IN  
GERMANY, BRITAIN AND U.S.A.**

*Reprinted from  
"Prevent World War III"*



*Distributed by*

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, Inc.**

*Join and Become a Member!*

---

**Society for the Prevention of World War III**

*A Non-Profit Organization*

**515 Madison Avenue • New York 22, N. Y.**

**PLexa 3-4985**



The Society for the Prevention of World War III, Inc. is a non-profit, educational institution dedicated to the cause of world peace and security. It strives to enlighten the American people as to their true interests and security with respect to the foreign relations of the United States and to strengthen their vigilance against the dangers inherent in policies which would encourage the resurgence of the aggressive forces in Germany and Japan.

---

*Ask for free copies of our magazine,*

**"PREVENT WORLD WAR III."**

**The resurrection of Germany after the first World War was due, to a large extent, to the systematic activities of powerful pro-German groups in America which have exerted a growing influence on the political, economic, and cultural life in the United States ever since the end of the last century.**

**Without the political, economic and ideological backing given to her in America, and Great Britain, Germany would never have been able to prepare so thoroughly for World War II.**

**With this in mind, on October 12, 1945, we cabled to General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander Allied Forces in Germany, stating in part:**

**"We solemnly warn that if we permit the Germans to retain their industrial potential, we shall have taken a giant stride toward World War III. Basis of German aggression lies in its industrial and economic set-up. . . No person who has had or now has business or financial interests in Germany should be allowed to act as an economic expert or in a policy-making position."**

**In our supplementary program for Germany entitled "Addenda for Peace" published in our April 1946 issue, point No. 3 states:**

**"Individuals who have had, or still have business or financial interests in Germany should not be allowed to act as economic experts for the Government, nor should they be permitted to hold policy making or other important positions."**

**Indeed, we had good reason to be suspicious. Logic and common sense told us that many of the high officials chosen to administer Germany could not be counted upon—ideologically and economically—to fight for the implementation of our policy toward Germany. Their past record was against them, either because of their background and business affiliations, or because of their pro-German sympathies.**

**For eighteen months we have been watching the activities of these officials. We have seen the gradual scuttling of the economic controls imposed upon Germany and now we are faced with the culmination of the efforts to revive much of Germany's pre-war economic strength.**

**We have learned with dismay that the British government is determined to rebuild a strong industrial Germany and that America is following suit, while the interests of our former Allies are being jeopardized.**

**The Society for the Prevention of World War III believes that we are following a policy which will lead to disaster. We, therefore, feel that the American people are entitled to know the background and past activities of some of those who were, or are connected with German affairs.**

**The following article is the first installment of a serial which is being prepared by the Society for the Prevention of World War III. The present article deals primarily with the economic and political activities of the Schroeder banking interests in Germany, Britain and the United States and Schroeder officials who have held important positions. At no time has it been our intention to deal with personalities as such, but on the other hand, the facts are inextricably bound up with the activities of key officials of the Schroeder Interests.**

Foreign Trade Convention on November 11, 1946, Allen W. Dulles made an impassioned speech in defense of the free enterprise system and especially in defense of our efforts to help in the reconstruction of Europe through loans. *"The European economy,"* he said, *"can never get on a sound basis if Germany remains an industrial vacuum. . . ."*

Mr. Dulles was particularly solicitous about the welfare of Germany's neighbors, because the European economy requires that Germany be economically solvent, because her ravaged neighbors require it, and *"because we can never denazify, reeducate or reorient a hungry, idle and disillusioned people."*

Mr. Dulles thought a plan was needed to accomplish this purpose, and suggested that it be worked out in consultation with private enterprise. Mr. Dulles did not present a detailed blueprint of his plan nor did he indicate what he meant precisely by the words *"in consultation with private enterprise."*

This is not Mr. Dulles' first venture in the field of *"consultation with private enterprise."* As a Director of the J. Henry Schroeder's American subsidiaries he, no doubt, knows a thing or two about the benefits the American taxpayers derived from the pre-war activities of the German-American cartels and other private enterprises. He knows for instance, of the activities of Baron Kurt von Schroeder in Germany and his cousin, Baron Helmut von Schroeder of London, England.

The millions of dead of World War II were not able to be present at the meeting at which Mr. Dulles spoke and thus were not in a position to answer Mr. Dulles. Their answer will, no doubt, be given by proxy by their attorneys at the forthcoming trial of Baron von Schroeder in Nuremberg. (When these lines were written there was still some hope that the millions of Nazi victims would obtain justice at Nuremberg. How these victims fared at Nuremberg is dealt with on Page 12).

Meanwhile, our readers might be interested in learning something about Mr. Dulles' private business connections. In the United States, he is a director of the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, and the Schroeder Trust Company. Baron Bruno von Schroeder, head of the parent company, J. Henry Schroeder of London, and Baron Kurt von Schroeder, head of the Schroeders of Cologne (J. H. Stein Co.), are first cousins.

The Schroeder banking institution in London, opened its offices in or about 1874 by joining forces with the famous Tiarks family. Since that date, the Tiarks have been partners of J. Henry Schroeder of London; and for many generations a descendant of the Tiarks family has been a member of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company and of the Bank of England.

The Schroeders have left their imprint upon history. The man who guided the destiny of the J. Henry Schroeder Company throughout World War I was Baron Bruno von Schroeder, while his cousin, Baron Kurt von Schroeder was the midwife of Nazism—the man who brought Hitler and Von Papen together in his house in 1932.

Baron Bruno von Schroeder died in 1940 in London. He was born in Hamburg and up to 1914 was a German national. With the outbreak of World War I, his German nationality became a hindrance, and he decided to use his powerful political and financial connections in Parliament to cause it to pass a special Act granting him British citizenship.

In 1932, when his cousin, Baron Kurt von Schroeder, was negotiating with Hitler and Von Papen, every move he made was immediately reported by telephone from Cologne to London.

It was Baron Bruno von Schroeder, speaking in his own name and in the name of his colleagues of Britain's financial fraternity, who approved all the moves of his cousin Kurt, which ultimately led to the appointment of Hitler as Chancellor of Germany in 1933.

When he died in 1940, his son, Hel-

mut became the senior partner of J. Henry Schroeder. The New York Times of December 11th, 1940, had this to say upon the death of Baron Bruno: *"After World War I, Baron Bruno von Schroeder became the first man of prominence to use his influence and connections in Britain for the immediate reestablishment of normal trading relations between Germany and Britain."*

Prior to 1929, the numerous Schroeders of Germany, as well as other prominent German private banks, had a direct interest in the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corporation, and the Schroeder Trust Corporation, New York, which are the American subsidiaries of J. Henry Schroeder of London, by holding a sizable bloc of their shares. It is alleged that after 1929, the London Schroeders, under a special option, purchased the German-owned shares of the American subsidiaries. The nature of this special option was never divulged. It is known, however, that all shares held in the hands of persons who are not members of the Schroeder clan are held under option by the London Schroeders. In other words, the secret of the real ownership of all Schroeder interests in both Britain and the U. S. is closely guarded in London, since, under British law, British nominees are protected and the true ownership of "bearer shares" may never be divulged.

Nor does the mystery of the true ownership of the Schroeder interests the world over end in London. It is known that Bart & Co., Montreal, Canada; Lombard & Co., Montreal, Canada, and the Crosby Holdings of London, hold substantial blocs of the London Schroeder interests.

#### **THE SCHROEDERS' WAR AGAINST SPAIN**

The London J. Henry Schroeder Company and its American subsidiaries have, for a number of years, been representing the major German companies, German cartels, and German interests in the international field. In London, the parent company has played a prominent role in the political field as well, as can be seen

from the fact that during the Spanish Civil War, J. Henry Schroeder was largely responsible for the undermining of the Spanish Republic.

The London Schroeders waged this fight for a two-fold reason. They are very strongly pro-German, and the Germans had a great financial stake in the outcome of the Spanish struggle. These considerations stem largely from the activities of the gigantic German potash cartel. Both the Schroeders of Germany and the Schroeders of London have been the bankers for the German potash cartel for years. The tentacles of this cartel reached into the United States and have dominated the American market by preventing the Americans from developing their potash industries. Their main purpose was to make Americans pay more for imported German potash.

Spain is also a heavy producer of potash, and prior to the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War in 1936, the Spanish producers had an agreement with the German-dominated potash cartel, which granted to Spain a share in the world potash market. However, in 1936, the Spanish Republican regime decreed the nationalization of the potash mines in Spain and decided to sell its potash independently. Afraid of the Spanish Republic's policy toward cartels, the Schroeder interests declared their own war against the Spanish Republic. Since the Schroeder influence in Britain was enormous—owing to their membership in the Bank of England and other connections—the Schroeder's contributed their share in fighting the Spanish Republic. With the defeat of the Spanish Republic, the threat of the German potash cartel was eliminated, and subsequently the Schroeder's claimed a large credit for the defeat of the Spanish Republic.

#### **THE SCHROEDERS' WAR AGAINST U. S.**

Another sideline of special interest to Americans is the fact that although the Schroeders in London handled all the potash exported to the United States and knew intimately the details of the bene-



Approved For Release 2005/01/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000400480010-8

ficial ownership of their German clients, they never divulged the true ownership of the American Potash and Chemical Co. to the United States authorities. The American Potash and Chemical Co. has masqueraded since 1929 as a bonafide Dutch company. Actually it was German. In 1942 the secret was revealed and the company was vested by the Alien Property Custodian.

Most of the Schroeder businesses, both in the U. S. and Britain, were connected with the activities of German combines and cartels. Mr. R. I. Tryptil, in his book, *"British Banks and London Money Market,"* goes even further and states that *"since World War I, the J. H. Schroeders have been the financial agents in London for Germany."* Mr. Tryptil's statement was largely corroborated during that war when it was revealed that the shares of the stock of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railroad, which were owned by the German government, were placed immediately after the conclusion of the war with the Schroeder bank in London in order to escape seizure by the Allies.

Most of the business activities of the Schroeder outposts in the United States have been for the account of German organizations and firms in the Western hemisphere which are controlled by German interests.

The Schroeders' subsidiaries of the United States have financed important transactions of several cartels and trusts operating both in the United States and the Western hemisphere. The Vereinigte Stahlwerke of Duesseldorf which is the biggest German steel trust and the second largest steel combine in the world and the Rhein Elbe union have been among the most important clients of the Schroeders in the U. S. During the 1930's, the Schroeder subsidiaries in the United States cooperated closely with several exporting and importing houses dealing with steel export to Latin-American firms owned and operated by German companies. Prior to the outbreak of World War II, when the Nazis needed raw materials very badly for their war machine, the Nazi government set up a

company in New York by the name of *Transmares*, for the purpose of shipping millions of dollars worth of cotton goods, rubber, and other raw materials to Germany, and also to supply steel to Latin-American subsidiaries of German companies operating south of the Rio Grande. The relationship between the Schroeder interests in the United States and *Transmares* were close.

#### SCHROEDERS' DILEMMA

At the outbreak of World War II, the German Vereinigte Stahlwerke owed the Schroeders in the United States a substantial sum of money. The Schroeder interests were in a dilemma. Most of their business was done with German firms operating in this country, and in the Western hemisphere, or businesses owned by citizens of German origin in the United States. The Schroeders did not want to lose the German business, but on the other hand, they were reminded by London that J. Henry Schroeder was a *"British firm"* in good standing, which did not want to be told by the British government that its subsidiaries in New York were dealing with German firms. Baron Helmut von Schroeder thereupon admonished the Schroeder representatives several times to be *"more Catholic than the Pope."* He also reminded them that they were looked upon as a British institution. The Baron was afraid that the slightest mistake might lead to an investigation of the J. Henry Schroeder of London, and a possible liquidation of the firm. However, since the profits from German trade were very large, the directors of the Schroeder Co. in the United States reluctantly decided to liquidate gradually their German businesses.

As late as April, 1941, the Schroeder companies in the United States continued their activities as fiscal agents for the Rhein-Main-Danube, the City of Berlin, the City of Dresden, the City of Leipzig, and the City of Frankfort, because they did not want the Dillon, Read Co. to remain the sole agent in the United States for the above German entities.

Among the most prominent German

interests served by the Schroeders until late in 1941, were Advance Solvents and Chemical Corp.—closely connected with the I. G. Farben, and which continued to make royalty payments to I. G. Farben until the middle of 1941; the Schering Corp. of Bloomfield, a subsidiary of the Schering A. G., Berlin, the second largest German chemical combine; the Thorer and Hollander Co., New York, the largest fur dealers in the world, and other German companies. Subsequently, these German companies were vested by the Alien Property Custodian.

The Schroeder interests in New York continued until 1941 as agent for German bond scrip to which position it was appointed in January, 1934, by the German Gold Discount Bank of Berlin. This device was a German plan to pay American holders of German dollar bonds 50% in cash and 50% in scrip for interest due them.

Another lucrative activity of the American Schroeder company was its appointment by the Nazi government in 1935, to handle aski-marks by which the Nazis got around the world boycott.

From the foregoing, it is evident that the Schroeder interests in Germany, Britain and the United States got along splendidly between the two wars on the basis of "*private consultations*." It is assumed that Mr. Dulles, as a prominent official of the Schroeder subsidiaries in the United States, was fully conversant with all the phases of their activities up to the declaration of war against the United States by the German government. During the war he became head of the Office of Strategic Services in Switzerland. Presumably he was sent there because of his extensive knowledge of German affairs.

#### **DULLES AND AMERICAN BUSINESS IN GERMANY**

There is nothing unusual in that. After World War I, the Dulles' law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, became the American legal advisor to American big business operating in Germany. Moreover the firm handled the most important

loans granted by American banks to Germany after World War I. These loans involved many hundreds of millions of dollars; they helped Germany to recover from its defeat after World War I, by rebuilding and modernizing her industries. Needless to add, these loans were never repaid by Germany.

Loans of such magnitude involved tremendous work and necessitated a close contact with influential circles in Berlin. The law firm of Albert & Westrick was at that time very influential in Germany. The firm became the counterpart in Berlin of Sullivan & Cromwell in New York.

Dr. Heinrich Albert was sent by the Kaiser government to New York in 1917 for the purpose of conducting the economic warfare against the French, British, and Americans. It was his duty to see to it that the former did not obtain the badly-needed weapons and raw materials. Other activities of Dr. Albert included sabotage of American preparedness, and also propaganda against American entry into the war. Naturally, he met many outstanding American businessmen, bankers and financiers.

In 1922 he was Minister of Finance. He later became the head of the Ford Company, and also represented some of the most important big American businesses in Germany.

#### **THE NAZI SPY WESTRICK**

Gerhardt Westrick is the famous Hitler emissary to the United States who was thrown out of this country in 1940 when he was caught as a Nazi agent working against the interests of the United States. Ever since 1929, Westrick's most important business activities were those involving the representation of International Telephone and Telegraph in Germany. Although Westrick was powerful enough in Germany, his real success began in 1933 when he tied up with the famous Baron Kurt von Schroeder.

Westrick and Allen Dulles have been good friends for a number of years. They knew each other well from the early days after World War I when private enterprise in America decided to grant colos-

sal loans to private enterprise in Germany. They used to see each other whenever possible. They saw each other in 1940 when Westrick was in New York. Between 1941-1945, Westrick was frequently in Switzerland attending to some urgent business of the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. During the war, Westrick wrote to Mr. Dulles requesting him to be good enough to inform the head of International Telephone and Telegraph of New York of his German activities. Mr. Westrick was promptly assured by the manager of I. T. & T. in Switzerland that everything possible would be done to send the proper people to get in touch with him in Germany. This was done immediately after Germany's downfall. Three directors of the I. T. & T. suddenly became Brigadier Generals, and were among the first to enter Germany; they contacted Westrick, and in no time at all, Westrick became the proud bearer of a special certificate stating that Westrick was doing most important and secret war work for the U. S. Strategic Bombing Survey.

#### ALLEN DULLES OF OSS

Mr. Dulles' official activities in Switzerland are still a state secret. The history of OSS has not been written as yet. However it is known that Lada Mocarski, another director of a Schroeder subsidiary in New York, was transferred from his position as advisor to the Secretary of War in Washington to Switzerland, in order to become United States Consul. Thus, at the height of the war against Germany, the Schroeder interests in New York had two representatives working for the United States government in Switzerland. As the ears and eyes of the United States government neutral territory, their duty was to learn all they could about the enemy across the border.

In their official capacity they met many important persons. They also met Dr. Emil Puhl, Vice-President of the German Reichsbank.

Dr. Puhl had, and still has, many friends in Switzerland, and periodically used to come to that country in order

to consult with them about matters pertaining to German-Swiss deals, and above all, to negotiate transactions with the Bank of International Settlements.

Although Germany was officially represented at the BIS by three outstanding Germans, Dr. Walter Funk, Paul Reusch and Baron von Schroeder, who used to go to Switzerland regularly to attend to the business of BIS, it was Dr. Puhl who spoke for German interests at the Bank of International Settlements.

Among Dr. Puhl's friends we find the following prominent Swiss bankers:

Joehr, President, Kreditanstalt  
Jaberg, President, Bankgesellschaft  
Speich, President, Swiss Bank Corp.  
Azeli, Director, Eidgenassische Bank  
Rens, Directors, Basler Handelsbank  
Tuerler, Director, Swiss Banverein  
Razi, Director, Eidgenassische Bank

#### THE DECENT REICHSBANK

The last time, it is believed, Dr. Puhl went to Switzerland was on April 6, 1945, just a few weeks before the final collapse of Germany. He came to discuss the matter of the Standstill Agreement with the BIS. While discussing the financial problems with the BIS he had time to tell Mr. Lada Mocarski that the Reichsbank was non-Nazi and that the Reichsbank had nothing to do with the looting of gold from the victims of the occupied territories; that only the Nazis looted, and that since the Reichsbank was German and not Nazi, it was not involved in any unethical business.<sup>1</sup>

It is reported that Puhl was asked to give the Office of Strategic Services the benefit of his knowledge of German af-

<sup>1</sup> The fiction that the BIS had nothing to do with looted gold was maintained until May 1948. The entire scandal was fully exposed in our issue of April 1948, by Dr. Jean Pajus. A few weeks later, in May '48, the N. Y. Times reported that the BIS had agreed to deliver to the U. S., U.S.S.R. and France gold valued at \$4,200,000, which had been "inadvertently" transferred to the BIS of Germany. The measuring of the word "inadvertently" was not explained. Nor were the readers told when the rest of the looted gold would be placed at the disposal of the Nazi victims.

fairs and personalities by indicating the responsible Germans who were not Nazis at heart, and with whom the U. S. Occupation Authorities could do business after the downfall of the Nazis. This Puhl was glad to provide. In the first place he designated the Reichsbank, which he claimed preserved its independence. Needless to add, he did not mind obliging his American friends and suggested names of prominent German business men and financiers—all representatives of big corporations, monopolies and cartels—who, according to Puhl could be trusted to cooperate with the Occupation Authorities in Germany. Of course, Dr Puhl cannot be blamed for not knowing the real anti-Nazi Germans for a good reason—most of them were in concentration camps—others were in hiding.

Mr. Dulles was a very busy man attending to matters of very great importance to the Office of Strategic Services, trying to ascertain the true state of political affairs in Germany. However, he found time to have frequent conversations with a Dr. Schulte, the Chairman of a Swiss holding corporation, called Non-Ferrum, which services the bonds and shares of one of the largest property holders in Upper Silesia—Baron von Giesche. Non-Ferrum also services the bonds of American holders. Baron von Giesche's family owns the largest coal, zinc and other mines located near Katowice. It is believed that the minority interest in the company is owned by Anaconda Copper Co. in the United States.

As is usual with the large German corporations, they operate in Switzerland through holding companies masquerading as Swiss organizations. Whether there is any connection between the Schroeder interests and those of von Giesche, is not known, but the fact is that Mr. Dulles found time to see Dr. Schulte. It is worth noting that when Germany was liberated, Dr. Schulte became advisor to General William Draper, when the latter was appointed Director of the Economic Division!

When the Allies entered Berlin, the Office of Strategic Services was transferred to the State Department office in Berlin. This enabled Mr. Dulles to work closely with Ambassador Murphy. The results of this collaboration are now well-known. A cursory glance at the roster of names selected to administer the U. S. zone will reveal their political, social and economic affiliations, which goes to show again why it pays to belong to the right clubs.

### PROTECTING GERMAN ASSETS

To return to Dr. Puhl's activities in Switzerland—in common with all Germans, he has a habit of writing down his activities and describing extensively his work in international finance. Thus, at the time he assured the OSS representatives that the Reichsbank was absolutely free from any stain of having been involved in looting, the papers found in his office after Germany's downfall reveal that his real mission was to block American efforts to immobilize the German assets in Switzerland. Dr. Puhl, himself, describes how he succeeded in inducing his friends of the Bank of International Settlements to postpone the publication of the financial statements of the bank. He also wrote down why he was anxious to keep the payment of dividends to Germany a secret because he did not want the Allies to know the extent of German assets in Switzerland.

In his diaries he describes how he manipulated the German assets so that the Germans could utilize them in Switzerland for another war—by acquiring foreign exchange through the sale of looted gold. In other words, he admitted that the Reichsbank was involved in looting the occupied territories, and that he hoped to use the German assets in Switzerland later on.

Another important comment made by Dr. Puhl was that the Swiss, at that time, i.e., April, 1945, were very anxious to resume business with the Germans after the war. In other words, the reason why the Swiss collaborated with Dr. Puhl in handling the German assets was a strong

contributed his share. He felt that his services were very badly needed in the Far Eastern theatre of war where General MacArthur was about to enter Tokyo. In the summer of 1945, an urgent order from a high officer in the Far East summoned Norbert Bogdan to go to Japan as an expert advisor on financial affairs. Norbert Bogdan naturally felt that he had to heed the summons and was transferred to Japan.

Presumably Mr. Bogdan is now out of the army and back at his old desk. We do not know how many medals decorate his chest. Many things have changed since the old army days. The Washington scene has changed also, but the Schroeders have not, nor has Mr. Dulles. When he speaks of doing business "*in consultation with private enterprise*," he knows whereof he speaks. The past experience of the Schroeder representatives in all economic fields of endeavor certainly entitles Mr. Dulles to speak with authority.

Incidentally, thoughtful people might be moved to question if it is purely coincidental

- a. That during the war, Mr. Lada Mocarski, vice president of the Schroeder interests in the United States, should be called upon to advise on financial matters to the Secretary of War?
- b. That Mr. John L. Simpson, vice president of the Schroeder interests,

should be selected as financial advisor in the United States army at the time Italy was about to be liberated?

- c. That Ernest Mieli, Gerald Beal, and other high officials of the Schroeder interests, should be very active in the administration of some important German companies vested by the Alien Property Custodian after the United States' entry into the war?
- d. That Mr. Allen W. Dulles, director of the Schroeder interests should become head of OSS in Switzerland?
- e. That Mr. Lada Mocarski, vice-president of the Schroeder interests should be released from his arduous duties in Washington to go to Switzerland as United States Consul in order to assist Mr. Dulles just at the time when Germany was about to collapse?
- f. That Mr. Norbert Bogdan, notwithstanding his past, should be recalled from Argentina, given a commission in the army and assigned to the Finance Division in Germany?
- g. That the United States is so poor in financial talent that a multitude of Schroeder men should have swarmed into key positions dealing with financial matters pertaining to the Axis?
- h. That Allen Dulles should be found in the vanguard of those who advocate the rehabilitation of Germany's industrial potential?

## The Kurt Von Schroeder Scandal

(Reprinted from No. 24 of "Prevent World War III")

Most Americans have been kept in ignorance of the disgraceful event which took place in Germany in November, 1947, when an obscure German denazification court in Bielefeld, in the British zone, tried the mid-wife of Nazism, the powerful Nazi banker, Kurt von Schroeder, and sentenced him to three months imprisonment with a 1500 Reichmark fine.

We have not seen any mention of this miscarriage of justice in the United States newspapers. Some German newspapers attacked the outrageous judgment handed down by the German denazification court. German newspapers such as the Frankfurter Rundschau, charged that the chairman of this de-Nazification court was an important officer in the German army from 1934 to 1945. Furthermore,

these German newspapers made the shocking revelation that out of 33 prosecutors of this de-Nazification court, not less than 30 were former members of the Nazi party or were in high position in one or another of the Nazi party organizations!

The chairman of this particular de-Nazification board is a certain Amtsgerichtsrat Bobbert, a man, who from 1934 to 1945 was Oberstabsintendant of the Wehrmacht and Ordenstraeger of the Home Front.

The American people and Germany's victims are entitled to know who is responsible for this shocking and immoral travesty of justice which profanes the memories of those who gave their lives in the struggle against German aggression. They are entitled to know why this arch criminal was not brought before an Allied Military Tribunal to answer for his crimes.

The failure to act demands an immediate investigation. The question should be asked why von Schroeder was allowed to escape Allied justice, and why our own officials have not demanded that von Schroeder be tried by an Allied Military Tribunal. Von Schroeder is as guilty as Adolf Hitler or Goering, and those who would pretend to make a distinction between them do not speak the language of morality and justice.

The criminal record of Kurt von Schroeder is well-known, but instead of bringing him to justice, he was permitted to slip by practically unnoticed and given his virtual freedom by his fellow Germans. The passive attitude of the occupying authorities toward this dangerous German war criminal is nothing short of scandalous. The criminal activities of von Schroeder are too numerous to detail under present circumstances. Certain facts, however, must be made known to the American people:

1. Kurt von Schroeder was Bridge leader of the Nazi SS. He was a member of the Death Head Ring and of the Honorary Knife of the SS (both distinctions being given only to those who merit-

ed the greatest trust and respect by the Nazi Party.) In the case of von Schroeder these distinctions were awarded because more than any other individual he was responsible for bringing the Nazis to power.

2. Von Schroeder was the brains and organizer of the "Circle of Friends", and collected more than one million Reichmarks each year for Himmler's Gestapo.

3. As chief adviser of the "Circle of Friends", von Schroeder elaborated the economic program before Hitler came to power and which Hitler followed in order to prepare Germany for war.

4. It was von Schroeder who brought the war criminal Franz von Papen together with Hitler in 1932, and organized the German bankers and heavy industrialists to finance the Nazi party. Without the financial assistance of von Schroeder and his group of industrial war lords, Hitler and his Nazis could not have prepared for war.

5. Von Schroeder, taking advantage of his intimate connections with Hitler, sought control of all properties owned by those who were forced to flee from Nazi Germany for their lives. Eventually he was appointed manager and trustee of the most important businesses in which he had an interest.

6. Because of his friendship with Seyss-Innuardt, the Austrian Quisling and Nazi Gauleiter of Holland, von Schroeder sought and obtained the control of Queen Wilhelmina's properties after she fled from Holland. Not content with the Queen's properties, he also obtained the properties of ten of her Ministers.

7. Von Schroeder prevailed upon Hitler to allow him to control the extensive properties in Holland of the early Nazi supporter and German trustee, Fritz Thyssen. Von Schroeder's aim was to become the real master of German heavy industry.

8. His extensive looting activities may be seen by the fact that through his friendship with Dr. Ernst, Custodian of foreign property in Germany, von Schroeder worked assiduously to acquire possession of foreign properties located

in Germany, and to strengthen his grip on German heavy industry itself, in anticipation of German victory.

9. When Luxemburg was invaded by Hitler's hordes, von Schroeder pressured General von Hanecken, the most powerful German general in the Ministry of Economics, to obtain for him the control of the International Steel Company—Arbed, located in the city of Luxemburg.

10. Kurt von Schroeder's international banking connections can be seen from the

fact that he is a first cousin to the notorious Bruno von Schroeder, late head of the J. Henry Schroeder Bank of London. The J. Henry Schroeder Bank of London, in turn, has the following subsidiaries in the United States: The Schroeder Trust Co. and the J. Henry Schroeder Banking Corp., both in New York.

11. Von Schroeder was the Fuehrer of all the private banks in Germany during World War II with the exception of public and savings banks. This was his reward for putting Hitler into power.

---

## *Watch Out American Businessmen!*

There is a direct connection between our chances to expand exports, and our policy on German reparations. For if we restore the enormous potential of German economic power for export purposes, the struggle for the world market will be greatly intensified, and an international trade war can hardly be avoided. We will then curtail our own chances to fight a depression which possibly may occur during the next few years.

Secretary Marshall, who has just written a letter on German reparations to Senator Vandenberg, has not dealt with this aspect of the problem.

Secretary Marshall is however right in resisting Congressional suggestions to scrap the whole reparations policy agreed upon at Potsdam. But there can be no doubt that strong forces are at work here as well as in the Military Government of our zone to do just that. The question is whether they are acting in the best interests of the American people.

Germany had already become at the turn of the century, Britain's strongest competitor in the world market. The industrial capacity of Western Germany had been further enlarged by the Hitler regime before and during the war. If all the factories built during Hitler's time were restored to full productive capacity

—a job that would only take a few years—the American taxpayer might well save some of the money now being spent.

A great and ever increasing percentage would have to be exported, in exchange for raw materials and for food. These German goods would soon drive other nations' products from the world market. All the more because the living standard of the German worker is now so low that German goods could be dumped almost everywhere at extremely low prices.

With a greater industrial apparatus than at any time in her history, with cheap labor and low domestic consumption, Germany would soon swamp the world market. This would intensify the British export crisis, and it would also endanger all our prospects to expand world trade for our own sake.

The only possibility to prevent such a development is to transfer the surplus of German factories to countries where the products of new industries could be consumed and raise the living standard, thus enabling these nations to buy more from other nations including ourselves. Thus, by adhering to the Potsdam Agreement, we are not merely making a concession to Germany's neighbors, who are hungry for reparations; we are acting in our own interest.

Approved For Release 2005/01/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000400480010-8  
**SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE G. SADOWSKI OF MICHIGAN IN  
THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES ON MAY 25, 1948:**

Mr. Speaker, on March 11 of this year, I raised the problem of the Nazi loot hidden in Switzerland. I raised this question at a time when we were about to vote billions of dollars for the recovery of Europe and it appeared to me that the Germans who have unleashed two wars in this century should also contribute their share to redress the grievances they caused in Europe.

In support of my thesis, I quoted an article by Dr. Jean Pajus entitled "The Pot of Gold," in which he stated for the first time, to the best of my knowledge, one of the real scandals of our postwar era—the fact that we had made a most disastrous agreement with the Swiss, in which we agreed to accept \$58,140,000 in final payment for all the looted gold shipped to Switzerland during the war by the German Government. The article cited all the evidence to show that the sum agreed upon by the representatives of Britain, the United States, and France was most ludicrous, since all the evidence shows that the Germans looted over \$700,000,000 in gold from their victims. This article showed, also, conclusively, that the money was accepted by Switzerland, although both the Swiss banks and the Swiss Government were warned by our government that the German gold acquired by them was looted.

I was particularly interested in the role played by the Bank of International Settlements of Basle, Switzerland. This bank was established to service the Dawes and the Young plans. Since its establishment it was known to the insiders that it was used by the Germans as a means to dominate the economies of Europe. On April 11, 1948, I stated that the Bank of International Settlements received a large quantity of looted gold, which prior to its placement in the bank was resmelted in Germany and subsequently sent to Basle. I also

stated that the BIS officials knew about the origin of the gold. Nevertheless, these bank officials, who throughout World War II negotiated and sat at the same table with the Germans and the Fascist bankers in Switzerland, consistently denied that there was anything unethical in their wartime gold transactions. Apparently, the reason they denied it was that to them the gold had no odor, and their main purpose was to protect the stockholders of the bank, who, as I understand it, were the very same financial interests that helped Germany prepare for World War II.

On May 15 I was delighted to read on the financial sheet of the New York Times that the Bank of International Settlements has agreed to deliver to the United States, United Kingdom, and France, gold valued at \$4,200,000. What strikes me in this article of the New York Times is the description of the gold. I quote from the paper:

"The gold, it was found, had been looted by Germany and inadvertently acquired by the bank which is in Basle, Switzerland. The decision to deliver it to the three governments was made as a result of discussions here that were confirmed by an exchange of letters."

Now, I am thoroughly delighted that finally the conscience of the bank has spoken, but what I cannot understand is why did not the New York Times describe the meaning of the word "inadvertently"? Was the word "inadvertently" not known to the bank prior to March 11, 1948, when I first raised the question of the looted gold in Switzerland on the floor of this House? What is more, I would like to know whose word was taken as to the final figures of the gold "inadvertently" purchased by the Basle bank? Did we take the word of the bank's officials that the total sum was only \$4,200,000? Did the bank officials open the books to the representa-

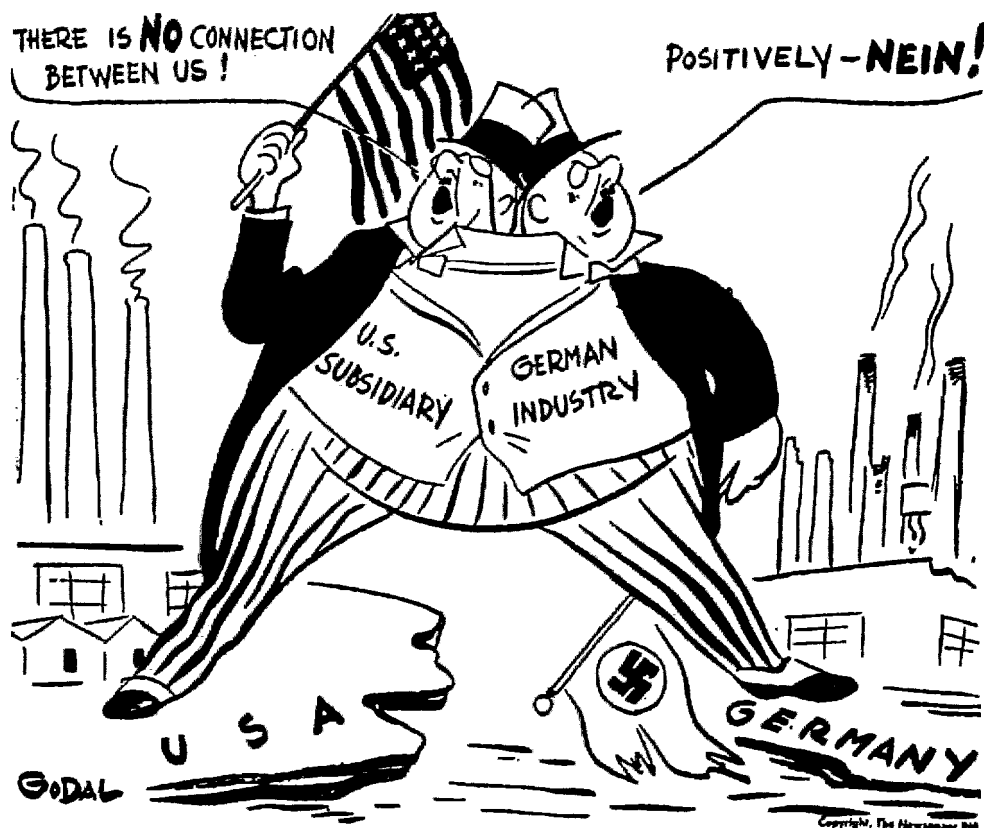


tives of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France? Since these officials stoutly maintained for more than 2 years that they had no part in acquiring looted gold from the Germans during World War II, it is fair to assume—to say the least—that the real sum is far larger than \$4,200,000 that we have accepted from the bank.

Mr. Speaker, I submit that there was much more involved than the sum mentioned in the New York Times, and accordingly I submit that the real story of the looted gold shipped to the Bank

for International Settlements and to the other Swiss banks has not been told to the American people. I believe that it is about time that the Germans also contribute something to the recovery of Europe, especially since the gold deposited in Switzerland did not belong to them, anyhow. I think the DP's, the refugees, and indeed, all the victims of the German wars of aggression, have certainly earned the right to fair treatment. I also believe that American taxpayers have earned the right to better treatment.

## "Just Siamese Twins"



---

*Importance of United Public Opinion  
on Public Issues*

---

---

Remarks of  
**Hon. James E. Murray**  
of Montana  
in the  
Senate of the United States  
Wednesday, May 16, 1951

*Not printed  
at Government  
expense*

United States Government Printing Office, Washington : 1951

949600—39349

REMARKS  
OF  
**HON. JAMES E. MURRAY**  
OF MONTANA

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. President, I have long been acquainted with the work of an organization devoted to advancing American ideals on the international scene, called the Society for the Prevention of World War III. It had been my intention to address the semiannual meeting of its board of directors in New York City on the 29th day of this month, but because of my official duties as a delegate to the International Labor Conference in Geneva, I shall be out of the country on that date. I therefore ask that the text of the address which I had intended to deliver may be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ADDRESS OF HON. JAMES E. MURRAY, OF MONTANA, PREPARED FOR DELIVERY AT THE SEMI-ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF WORLD WAR III, NEW YORK CITY, MAY 29, 1951

In the long run, the lifeblood of a dynamic democracy is nourished by the active participation of all the people in the crucial issues affecting their lives. The shrewdest observers of the American scene have noted that the vitality of our democratic institutions has in a large measure stemmed from the fact that throughout our land there are numerous private organizations sponsored by groups of citizens actively dedicated to the security of our institutions and the solution of our economic, political, and social problems. These organizations provide our people with the opportunity to participate in the life of our country and to ultimately con-

tribute to its security and the shaping of its destiny.

The various representatives of departments of our Government consult with these private organizations from time to time, since they provide our Government with a cross section of American public opinion and thereby enable our officials to formulate policies corresponding to the needs and wishes of the people. These organizations therefore play a vital role in strengthening the hand of Government whether it be in time of peace or of war.

Among these organizations which have come to my attention over the past few years and in which I have been particularly interested, is the Society for the Prevention of World War III. It is a unique organization. Indeed, I do not believe that there is any other group of its kind in this country today. Strange as it may seem the Society for the Prevention of World War III was founded during the latter part of World War II when the fortunes of the Allies were rising and the future of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis was bleak. Yet its founders were farsighted enough to stress the importance of preventing World War III. They were realists, and it was their firm conviction that unless the seeds of World War I which flowered into World War II were destroyed, then the United States and the rest of the world would be confronted with a greater and more devastating holocaust.

As is characteristic with most American organizations and groups, the founders of the Society for the Prevention of World War III came from all walks of life. I am personally familiar with their backgrounds, their complete devotion to American ideals, and their high sense of honor and integrity.

Permit me to dwell for a moment on the identity of some of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

Mr. Rex Stout, the well-known author, who served with distinction as Chairman of the War Writers Board during World War II, was one of the Society's leading spirits. Dur-

ing the war he took on the task of exposing the propaganda of the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis and his devastating barbs made the Nazis and the henchmen of Hirohito most unhappy.

Mr. C. Monteith Gilpin was another founder of the Society for the Prevention of World War III. Though a lawyer by profession, Mr. Gilpin devoted much of his time to analyzing world events and was a keen student of German militarism.

Mr. Lyle Evans Mahan was the first vice president of the Society. As the son of the brilliant Admiral Mahan, he captured the spirit of his father's concern for American security.

Herbert C. Pell succeeded Mr. Mahan as vice president of the Society for the Prevention of World War III. Mr. Pell is among our most distinguished Americans. His reputation is firmly established not only in the United States but abroad. He is a student of history, a statesman, and a diplomat. Mr. Pell was former American Ambassador to Portugal and Hungary. He was the former vice chairman of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, and, from 1919-21 he served as a member of the Sixty-sixth Congress. His profound understanding of international events was a decided asset to the Society's work. Mr. Pell was the American delegate to the Allied War Crimes Commission, which organization prepared the ground work for the international war-crimes trials. Through his long experiences abroad, Mr. Pell was able to discern the pattern of German aggression long before it became evident to most of his countrymen. I can say without exaggeration that not only the Society, but the American people at large, are fortunate in having in their midst this wonderful citizen and clear thinker.

Among the other members of the Society's council are to be found such distinguished leaders of American thought as Mr. Louis Nizer, nationally prominent attorney, and author of several books, including the much-read *What To Do With Germany*; Mr. Dean Alfange, formerly chairman of the Liberal

Party; Mr. Clarence H. Low, the well-known former treasurer of the Democratic State Committee of New York; Dr. Bernard De Voto, of the editorial board of Harper's magazine and the Saturday Review of Literature; Mr. William L. Shirer, the internationally famous radio commentator, author and foreign correspondent; Mr. Quentin Reynolds, the universally beloved war correspondent; Mr. William B. Ziff, prominent New York and Chicago publisher; Rear Adm. S. S. Isquith, retired, one of the great heroes of Pearl Harbor; Mr. R. J. Thomas, the respected labor leader; Prof. Mark Van Doren, of Columbia University; Dr. Lewis Mumford, the well-known philosopher and historian; Mr. Richard De Rochemont, producer of the *March of Time*; Dr. Albert Simard, a founder and leader of that powerful arm of French resistance during the Nazi occupation, *France Forever*; the Reverend Roellif H. Brooks, respected rector of St. Thomas' Church in New York; and Mr. Morris L. Cocke, the distinguished consulting engineer who has served our Government in a dozen vital capacities during three different wars.

Another of the Society's founders is Mr. Isidore Lipschutz, successful businessman whose experiences in Europe and knowledge of the fundamental forces making for war, equipped him to play an important role in the development of the Society's educational work.

The men who organized the Society were convinced that as a first step toward preventing a new war, it would be essential to eradicate the roots of German aggression. They were fully aware that these roots were deep in the soil of German history. The German impulse to war goes back to the days of Frederick the Great. Later, this militaristic drive enabled Prussia to conquer the rest of Germany and then to inflict a devastating defeat on France in 1870. As we all know, the German drive of conquest did not stop in the nineteenth century. On the contrary, in 1914 Prussian militarism ran rampant spreading death and destruction throughout Europe. Had it not been for the

timely intervention of the United States, the dreams of the Kaiser may well have been realized.

The special victim of this aggression has, of course, been our sister Republic of France—the country whose history has, along with our own, so often provided the birthplace for new movements of liberty and freedom. During the Second World War, in connection with my official duties, I had occasion again and again to realize the unbelievable, unjustifiable and inhuman suffering to which the people of France have been put as a result of three wars of German aggression within the last 75 years—and we must look through the eyes of the widows and orphans of France, if we would appraise Prussian terrorism fully as the evil thing that it is.

The humanist traditions of Goethe, Heine, Schiller could not withstand the paralysis of Prussian militarism and its goose-stepping culture. The glorification of war became the dominant theme of those who controlled the minds and the destinies of the German people. It was expressed in the ideology of Pan-Germanism which intoxicated the Germans with the idea that they were the super race and that the German Nation had the special mission to rule the world and to establish the German order everywhere.

As early as 1905, the Pan-German professor, Josef Ludwig Reimer, wrote in his book *A Pan-German Germany*, "Our race with its culture is superior to all the other nations and races of the earth; for \* \* \* our civilization has reached a height where it incomparably excels and dominates that of all the other nations and races of the earth." This mad boast was repeated by Kaiser Wilhelm II who, in his saber-rattling speech at Tangier in 1905, said: "We are the salt of the earth \* \* \* God has created us so that we should civilize the world."

Germans who had been brought up in the humanist traditions found life in Germany intolerable. Many of them departed, repeating the exodus of German liberals from

Germany in 1848. Several of these Germans were associated with the foundation of the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

Two internationally known figures who lived most of their lives as Germans but who also departed from the growing militarism of their native land, were Dr. Emil Ludwig, the noted historian, and Prof. Friedrich Wilhelm Foerster, philosopher, educator, and statesman. Dr. Ludwig spared no effort during World War II to counsel the Allies as to the policies they should pursue in the occupation of Germany. His was the voice of experience and many of his suggestions received the serious consideration of Allied officials.

Dr. Foerster who came from an old Prussian family with a long militaristic tradition almost lost his life in his dauntless efforts to put the world on the alert regarding the intentions of the German militarists. Dr. Foerster is probably the leading authority on Pan-Germanism and his works have an international reputation. His numerous books on philosophy and education have been translated into most European languages and his teachings today are applied by German educators.

Professor Foerster's voice was not stilled when he was forced in 1923 to flee from the clutches of the German General Staff. In 1926, when the great powers met in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss disarmament, Dr. Foerster boldly revealed the plans of the German General Staff to secretly rearm behind the pacifistic mouthings of the German Foreign Minister Stresemann in whom so many western statesmen had confidence. Throughout the 1930's, Professor Foerster warned against the folly of appeasing Hitler and foretold that that policy would only hasten the day when the German armies would sweep over Europe. We Americans owe Dr. Foerster a debt of gratitude for his courageous and sacrificial efforts to alert us in time as to the true intentions of the Nazis and the German militarists. Though Dr. Foerster is 80 years old, he continues to lend

leadership and wise counsel, and it is my sincere hope that we Americans shall always take heed of what he says.

These are some of the individuals who helped create the Society for the Prevention of World War III. And as I have indicated, they did so motivated by the highest kind of patriotism. I realize that my description of Pan-Germanism has been brief, and I could elaborate more fully on it. Perhaps the following illustration will make clear just what Pan-Germanism means, not only in terms of world peace but in terms of the security of the United States of America.

I believe that it is not generally known by most Americans that in 1898 Commander Dewey, who later became admiral, reported to the United States Navy a most significant conversation he had held with the German admiral, von Goetzen. This occurred shortly before the battle of Manila Bay took place and at a time when a clash seemed imminent between German naval cruisers and American warships. Von Goetzen told Commander Dewey (and here, so that there can be no misunderstanding, let me say that I am quoting from the official archives of the U. S. Navy Department, record 38 vol. 52, p. 558): "About 15 years from now my country will start a great war. She will be in Paris about 2 months after the commencement of hostilities. Her move on Paris will be but a step to her real object—the crushing of England. Some months after we finish our work in Europe we will take New York and probably Washington and hold them for some time. We will put your country in its place with reference to Germany. We do not propose to take any of your territory, but we do intend to take a billion or so of your dollars from New York and other places. The Monroe Doctrine will be taken charge of by us. We will then have to put you in your place and we will take charge of South America as we wish to. Don't forget, about 15 years from now it will interest you."

The predictions of the German admiral seemed fantastic; yet, as we all know, World War I started 16 years later. How many of

our leaders understood at that time the aspirations of pan-Germanism and what a serious challenge they were to our very existence? I do not believe that many did. But the record does show that Admiral Mahan, as early as 1890, understood the real face of German imperialism. In his book, *The United States Looking Outward*, he wrote:

"All over the world German commercial and colonial push is coming into collision with other nations. . . . It is noteworthy that, while these various contentions are sustained with the aggressive military spirit characteristic of the German Empire, they are credibly said to arise from the national temper more than from the deliberate policy of the Government which in this matter does not lead, but follows the feeling of the people—a condition much more formidable."

These documents were first brought to the general attention of the American people when they were published in the third issue of the Society's magazine, *Prevent World War III*, in September 1944. These documents and others which the Society has published from time to time show how far back we have to go to understand the forces underlying the upsurge of nazism.

The Society for the Prevention of World War III was never under any illusions with regard to nazism. It did not regard Hitlerism as an aberration or as a passing phenomenon. On the contrary, the Society saw in nazism the twentieth-century expression of the Pan-German drive for world conquest and the subversion of other nations by force, infiltration, and trickery.

Professor Foerster, who, as I said, is probably our outstanding authority on the problem, has reported from time to time the aims of the Pan-Germans. He quoted the Kaiser as stating during the First World War that "Three Punic wars will be needed to crush the Anglo-American powers." He has reported the statements of leading German geopoliticians: "The First World War destroyed France as a first-rate power. The Second World War inflicted deadly wounds on the British Empire, and the third world

war will deal the death blow to the United States." Professor Foerster has also quoted Hitler's leading geopolitician and adviser, Haushofer, as telling an American newspaper correspondent, Carlton Smith, "Young men, we think in terms of centuries. In case we should lose this war you may be sure that from the first hour of the armistice we shall prepare for the next war."

Is it any wonder that the people who founded the Society stressed the importance of preventing the recurrence of German militarism? They were well aware of the nature of Pan-Germanism in all its guises, whether it be nazism, supernationalism, or aggressive militarism. The Society has constantly refused to underestimate the intentions of the German masterminds. They have never indulged in wishful thinking. That is why the Society's educational program is based on the record of German history and on the nature of Pan-Germanism.

The Society was determined to inform the people as to the dangers not merely of nazism but of the whole complex of militaristic and chauvinistic doctrines which have saturated the German mind for almost 100 years.

From 1943 to the present, the Society has endeavored to explain and enlighten the American people as to the meaning of the German problem and its relationship to world peace and security. In planning the peace, the Society, on the basis of its studies, suggested that a realistic solution of the German problem would involve the following:

1. That Germany's war potential be whittled down to genuine peacetime needs.
2. That encouragement be given to the development of German light industries.
3. That Germany compensate at least in part in reparations to those nations victimized by her aggressions.
4. That the huge German cartels and economic concentrations be smashed so as to foster the development of genuine free enterprise, something which the Germans have never known.

949600-39349

5. That all the major war criminals who were responsible for the mass slaughter of millions of human beings be apprehended and prosecuted to the fullest extent of international law.

6. That a realistic and thorough denazification program be enforced so as to prevent the same forces which served the Kaiser and then Hitler from regaining positions of power.

7. That German political institutions be decentralized, thereby avoiding the re-creation of a new Reich

8. That all German assets and loot salted away in neutral countries be vested in the allies and allocated proportionately to all the victims of German aggression.

9. That a broad program of democratization be instituted as a first step toward eradicating the superman obsession of the German people.

10. That such institutions and organizations as churches, trade unions, business associations, be encouraged to partake in the development of a truly democratic Germany which could be accepted into the family of nations.

These fundamental recommendations were not out of step with our national interests. On the contrary, they formed the core of American policy in Germany in 1945. This fact alone demonstrates that the Society's educational program was predicated at all times on the basic desire to serve the national interest. Through the years the Society has endeavored through its manifold educational program to enlighten the people on the German problem. The Society's literature, particularly its bimonthly magazine, Prevent World War III, and the booklet, Know Your Enemy, has been widely read and circulated. During the war requests for the Society's regular publications as well as requests for specific research jobs in connection with Army orientation programs came to the Society from military establishments in the United States and abroad. All of this material was provided free of charge. I think it appropriate to read excerpts from some of the letters I have seen from Army

establishments which assess the Society's educational work in relation to the Army orientation programs.

Here are some examples:

"(This Society's magazine) is splendid source material for the lectures that my orientation officer and I have been working up, and I am most anxious to obtain a copy. I should be very grateful to learn how I can do so. I should like also to get approximately three copies of Know Your Enemy for my orientation reading room. It is most encouraging to learn that this educational work, so necessary to prevent a recurrence of war, is being carried on. I feel that informing my men on this subject is a vital part of their training." (Letter to Rex Stout, president, Society for the Prevention of World War III; signed by Brig. Gen. Eric S. Mollitor, Camp Mackall, N. C.)

"I was much taken by the first-rate analysis of the troop information problem as presented in your October letter to the Secretary of War. \* \* \* I enjoyed my brief visit to New York, the meeting of the writers' board and the opportunity to meet you and some of your friends." (Letter to Isidore Lipschutz, treasurer, Society for the Prevention of World War III; signed by Brig. Gen. C. T. Lanham, Director, Information and Education Division of the War Department.)

In connection with this, it is interesting to note that Brigadier General Lanham incorporated some of the Society's studies in official publications.

"I wish to take this occasion to acknowledge receipt of and to thank you for your literature dedicated to the prevention of world war III. The material was extremely interesting to me and is very vividly and effectively presented. Your line of reasoning and logical conclusions cannot fail to impress all who see it with the scope and importance of your venture. It is one which should not fail." (Signed by Col. Delmar T. Spivey, of the Army Air Corps in Barksdale Field, La.)

"I have been distributing society material to every suborganization in the field artillery school and the field artillery replacement

training center as well as post headquarters organizations. I have also checked with other officers and they state my distribution has been their only source of supply. They also praise very highly the type of material you are putting out." (Signed by Maj. Albert W. Holt, post information educational officer, Fort Sill, Okla.)

"A copy of your booklet Know Your Enemy, by T. H. Tetens, has come into my possession. The factual data contained in the text of this booklet is considered of such importance in the conduct of the activities of this office that it is desired that additional copies of this book be obtained for the use of officers engaged in the activities of morale services in this theater. I regret that I have no available budget to procure these booklets but if it is possible I would like to have any number from 25 to 100." (Signed by Col. William P. Scooby, of the North African Theater of Operations, SOS NATOUSA.)

Gilbert C. Ashley, first lieutenant and orientation officer for the Second Parachute Training Regiment at Fort Benning, Ga., wrote that the society had "exceptionally interesting and educational material for public consumption." In addition, he told the Society that this material would "be incorporated into the general educational program displayed in day rooms, service clubs, and our library."

Capt. Richard F. Eggers, attached to the Information and Education Section, Headquarters, Forty-third Infantry Division, wrote:

"I am taking this opportunity to thank you very much for all the valuable literature that you have been sending us from your organization. Your literature had had a wide circulation and is invaluable."

First Lt. Arthur B. Lawrence, assistant orientation officer at Camp Mackall, N. C., commenting on the book What To Do With Germany, written by Louis Nizer, one of the members of the Society's advisory council, and distributed by the Society, wrote:

"I can say without qualification that it is one of the finest I have ever read on this politically and diplomatically vague subject."



I could go on reading numerous other letters expressing deep appreciation for the Society's educational work. However, I believe the above samples are indicative of the Society's patriotic services which helped to buttress our Army's morale during the most difficult days of the war.

Indeed, as late as January 15, 1948, R. T. Alexander, Chief of the Educational and Religious Affairs Branch of the Office of Military Government in Germany, wrote the Society as follows:

"I am sure that there are many ways in which your organization could be of assistance to our program of education here, either through visitation or direct assistance and advice."

Letters requesting the Society's publications have come from the highest quarters of our Defense Establishment, such as the United States Military Academy at West Point, the War Department, and from the Army War College.

Lt. Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, former head of the Central Intelligence Group, wrote the Society expressing appreciation for its offer to assist in the "full establishment and operation of the Central Intelligence Group." In addition, he declared his hopes "for the complete success of your own [that is, the Society's] vitally important mission."

Maj. Gen. John H. Hildring, of the War Department, wrote the Society a letter, from which I quote:

"I think it is highly important that our citizens maintain an interest in the vital business of establishing a peaceful world, and I have been very much interested in the lively manner in which your Society is doing its part in this enormously important and difficult task."

Col. Herman Beukema, professor at the Military Academy at West Point, wrote the following:

"The material in your magazine is of more than usual interest to the officers of this department and likewise to our cadets. As future officers, the latter can anticipate a long spell of duty in Germany. The manner and effectiveness of their performance will

have a definite relationship to the allies' success or failure in salting the roots of World War III."

The Society has also received the warm commendations of many of our civilian officials both from the executive as well as legislative branches of the Government.

In a letter dated August 9, 1945, President of the United States Harry S. Truman wrote to the executive secretary of the Society as follows:

"I am strengthened and encouraged by the fine message received today signed by you as executive secretary and by Mr. Rex Stout as president and the many other citizens associated with you in the Society for the Prevention of World War III.

"These are indeed grave days and the whole effort of serious minded men and women is and must be directed increasingly to the task of preventing another holocaust such as that which the civilized world has suffered now for almost 6 years. It is well, therefore, that so earnest a group as yours is already working to prevent its repetition."

Owen J. Roberts, then Supreme Court Justice, wrote the Society acknowledging a copy of Know Your Enemy. He said:

"Let me congratulate you on your work for the prevention of another war. Too few of the thinking and influential citizens of the nation are working on this problem. More power to you."

William Power Maloney, assistant to the Attorney General, said of the Society's magazine:

"I received the October Bulletin today and I read it through without putting it down.

"It is a grand job you are doing and one that is vitally necessary in these days when the kind-hearted muddleheads are doing their best to set us up for the third and possibly the last strike."

C. S. Black, Third Assistant Postmaster General, wrote the following in a letter to the Society:

"I have received your letter of March 13 and also your booklet, Know Your Enemy, which I have read with a great deal of interest. The contents of Know Your Enemy

should be read by every thinking person who is concerned with the problem which faces us right now as well as a reconstruction period after the war is won.

"It is my opinion that you have dealt with your subject in a reasonable and logical manner and without any attempt to distort the facts."

From the United States Senate the Society has received praise both from Republicans and Democrats alike.

In praising the Society's educational work, Senator HENDRICKSON wrote the following:

"A cursory examination of the latest issues of your magazine furnishes eloquent testimony to the fact that you have a well coordinated program and that you are directing your enthusiastic support toward the major issue of the world today, and, namely, that of establishing a just and lasting peace."

The former Senator and now Supreme Court Justice Harold H. Burton having received a copy of Know Your Enemy wrote:

"I have received the copy which you sent me of Know Your Enemy. This had come to my attention before, but I am glad to have this special opportunity to take it up and go further with it. I may add that Mrs. Burton picked up Know Your Enemy this morning, read it through and was deeply impressed with the strength and seriousness of the message it presented."

Senator McMAHON replying to the receipt of the Society's literature said:

"I am anxious to keep up with the facts on Germany's condition and your letter has been a help."

The many articles published by the Society have been extensively used and quoted in the press. Many newspaper correspondents and columnists have also referred to its splendid work. The News published in Lynchburg, Va. (July 1, 1944), recommended that all individuals who were interested in international problems obtain copies of the Society's magazine, Prevent World War III. The newspaper editorial continued:

"So soundly edited is this bulletin, Prevent World War III, that it is difficult to see how its contents can be effectively chal-

lenged. The material covers every phase of German culpability at present and in the past.

"We know of no organization better able to guide properly and soundly the thinking of the American people along lines of winning the war and the peace and preventing another world war than the Society for the Prevention of World War III as represented in its bulletin."

The radio commentator Foster Williams devoted an entire program to the Society's work (December 10, 1944). Mentioning the danger of the German fifth column in this country, he said:

"Isn't anyone combating these groups—you will ask? \* \* \* Have they the field to themselves? Is everyone in America sitting back and letting them get away with what they are doing completely unchallenged? No, thank God, there is one organization that is fighting them with all the might they can muster—the Society for the Prevention of World War III."

He further remarked that he desired "everyone who is listening to me tonight to read the literature of the Society for the Prevention of World War II. You owe it to yourselves to be informed on the thing that is second only in importance to winning the present war—the making of a permanent peace."

The Servicemen's Magazine of June 21, 1945, contained the following item:

"The Society for the Prevention of World War III has made reprints of a brilliant study of this highly topical subject by Francis X. C. Balling, associate research professor at the Graduate School of Fordham University. Based on thorough research, Professor Balling's piece gives figures and facts on why Germany should and could be deindustrialized without endangering the livelihood of the German people."

The Independent Star of Indianapolis (January 13, 1946) ran an editorial which began as follows:

"Delegates at the London General Assembly meeting of the United Nations organization will take courage in knowing that help is be-

ing mobilized in this country. The Society for the Prevention of World War III has been incorporated and is functioning from a suite of New York offices. It has supporters in all parts of the country. There is a spirit of patriotic endeavor that deserves commendation."

The Honolulu Star-Bulletin (August 8, 1946) in reviewing the Society's magazine, Prevent World War III, said:

"The periodic publication of this pamphlet (Prevent World War III) enables us to keep in mind the major premises upon which our European occupation plans were first established and to check the progress or difficulties which are being encountered. This non-profit organization is working with honest zeal to check the short-sighted sympathy which would aid Germany once again to triumph over her neighbors."

On September 18, 1948, the Denver Post wrote the following:

"In our preoccupation with the Soviet-American struggle Americans tend to forget that there are forces in this country working for the revival of German might, for Deutschland ueber alles.

"The voices of the pro-Germans and pro-Nazis in the United States were stifled by the war, and even now are not yet much more than a whisper. But they are whispering constantly to advocate the rebuilding of the German military machine.

"The most tangible evidence of this appears in the German-language press in this country. A few examples from the bi-monthly magazine of the Society for the Prevention of World War III indicate that there is a definite move in America to rebuild Germany—not as a productive nation in an integrated European economy but as a strong military state."

On June 29, 1949, Edward A. Harris, Washington correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, mentioning reports from the Office of Military Government regarding the resurgence of neo-nazism said:

"This report lends weight to the repeated contention of the Society for the Prevention of World War III that nazism is on the rise

in Germany and that efforts to democratize the defeated nation have been largely ineffectual."

The Society's educational program and work is quite large in scope considering that it employs a small staff and that it depends on voluntary contributions. For example, the Society established a radio department which presents the Society's educational material in dramatic form. Literally, thousands upon thousands of requests are received for the scripts put out by this department. More than 1,000 schools and 55 radio stations utilize the material put out by the radio department. I have seen many letters ranging from elementary schools to universities praising these scripts which are sent out free of charge.

More than 100,000 books dealing with various aspects of the German problem were distributed free of charge. The Society's literature has a nation-wide circulation. A remarkable booklet, Know Your Enemy, has been distributed in the hands of tens of thousands, not only among the civilian population, but in Army camps both here and abroad. Its magazine, Prevent World War III, also has a nation-wide circulation; its fine articles and studies have been used by well-known newspaper columnists, radio commentators and students of international affairs. Practically every newspaper editor in the country receives Prevent World War III as do thousands of universities, libraries, professional organizations, etc. It is widely read among the American officials in the office of the high commissioner for Germany. Because of the excellence of many of the studies prepared by the Society for the Prevention of World War III, they have often been inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

In addition to these educational services the Society for the Prevention of World War III has provided many organizations with speakers and consultants who are experts on international affairs. Veterans' organizations, women's organizations, church groups, business associations and trade unions have from time to time consulted with the Society's experts and have used the Society's

material. The frequency with which the Society's material is used may not always be obvious in view of the fact that it has never sought publicity. Indeed, it is the policy of the Society for the Prevention of World War III that all of the original material published in its magazine may be reprinted or quoted. The Society is primarily concerned with the security of our people and with the problem of enlightening them with regard to the prerequisites for lasting peace.

It is not without significance, I believe, that the Society's literature is constantly referred to and quoted in the foreign press whether it be in Europe or as far away as Australia.

As I have mentioned, the Society does not harbor any illusions as to the future role of Germany in world affairs. To some extent the Society's assessment of the German problem is summed up by the words of Mr. Herbert Hoover in the introduction to the *Future of German Industrial Exports*, by H. Herzog, published by Doubleday, Page & Co., 1918:

"Not content with dominion by force of arms, we find Germany plotting for commercial supremacy, with that insolent disregard of the rights of others and that resort to deception that has characterized all her policies since Frederick the Great's reign. \* \* \* For 40 years the Germans have been plotting to realize their dream of Pan-Germanism—eventual world conquest and dominion. For two generations they have been thinking in terms unknown or little understood by an innocent and unsuspecting world \* \* \* deception and fraud form the background of their most important international relations and undertakings. They have made Germany an inherently dishonest nation. \* \* \* Well organized and comprehensive espionage and insidious German propaganda have been at work for two generations to plan the success of German victories. \* \* \* Let the manufacturing, the banking interests, and the laboring and professional classes of all nations be warned in time to devise antidotes and counterattacks to the Machiavellian devices

of a class gone mad with lust of conquest, deliberately plotting to fatten itself upon the life blood of other peoples even after the war. Let us consider in making peace what protection we can give to the commercial existence of the freed nations."

This statement by Mr. Herbert Hoover was reprinted in the February-March 1947 issue of *Prevent World War III*.

From Mr. Hoover's remarks, with which the Society wholeheartedly concurs in its publications, the belief that Germany can be a reliable bulwark in the defense of the west against the forces of aggressive communism is sheer day dreaming. The Society has shown that through the years before and since the war the Germans have played a double game, playing east against west, extracting as much as it could from the present cold war. More than that, the Society has shown that the Germans, given the opportunity, would not hesitate to enter into an alliance with the Soviets against the west.

In its publication, *Prevent World War III*, the Society pioneered in exposing the Soviet-sponsored Free German Committee, which had as one of its main objectives the preparation of such a tie-up once the war was over. The Society has published authentic documents showing the close collaboration between the German General Staff and the Russians. In the September-October 1949 issue of *Prevent World War III*, one of these sensational documents entitled "Germany Looks to the East," revealed how the German General Staff was planning their postwar resurgence based on an alliance with the Soviets, even while pretending that they were the arch foes of communism. This memorandum, written a few days before the German surrender in 1945, was initiated by the chief of the high command of Hitler's Wehrmacht, Field Marshal Keitel and Grand Admiral Doenitz.

In the most recent issue of *Prevent World War III*, the Society published an extended analysis by Dr. Jean Pajus, entitled "Back Door Trade Between Ruhr Industrialists and the Iron Curtain Countries." In this article,

Dr. Pajus cites facts proving that the Ruhr barons who supported Hitler are trying by hook or crook to establish close ties with the Russians and their satellites. Indeed, the Society discloses the amazing fact, which incidentally received scant publicity in the American press, that some of the leading German trusts had recently been advertising in the Communist papers in the western zones. These factual exposés of German-Russian relations are intended to keep the American people vigilant as to the true designs of the Germans. They are intended to prevent the American people from falling into the trap of complacency with regard to the ramifications of the revival of Germany's economic power.

The Society has long warned against the danger of a German-Russian tie-up. Historically, militarists in both countries have long dreamed of the Juggernaut which might be built, by combining German technical resources and Russian manpower.

The obvious facts of geography, and the repeated lessons of history, should warn us that this danger is no mere dream-world phantasmagoria. Level-headed reflection will tell us that it is in fact the one greatest danger which might suddenly confront the free world of today.

Just as the Krupp family of pre-World War II days did "good business," both with the Russians and with the Third Reich, so may Krupp today, newly freed, again do "good business" with both sides, if we permit, in the not far distant future. Only by reducing Germany's economic power to the minimum of genuine peacetime needs, the society maintains, can the danger of a German-Russian rapprochement be safely averted.

Today's back-door trading between Russia and Germany, given the opportunity, can develop overnight into a full-fledged German-Russian combine. This is the grim prospective which the society spotlights.

The possible harnessing of German economy by Russia would of course lose most of its potential danger if Germany's war power

were whittled down in advance, for then any eventual alliance between Germans and Russians would not significantly increase Russia's aggressive strength. Such a realistic approach to the German problem, the Society believes, would be the best means of averting the catastrophe of a Russo-German alliance.

The Society has maintained its position against the revival of the German war machine, against the resurgence of nazism and of the cartels, and against the possibility of a Russo-German alliance.

In the first issue of its magazine in May 1944, the Society for the Prevention of World War III carried a sensational secret memorandum attributed to General von Stulpnagel, one of the most influential of the German militarists. This secret memorandum said that Germany must avoid the mistakes of World War II. Von Stulpnagel said:

"In the next world war, which should take place within 25 years, the same mistake must not be made. The principal adversary will be the United States and the entire effort must be concentrated against this country from the beginning. \* \* \* We shall be wrong if we try to conquer Russia, while leaving intact the American industrial potential."

In planning for German resurgence, the memorandum said:

"Our enemies will grow weary before we do. We shall have to organize a campaign of pity designed to induce them to send us needed supplies at the earliest possible moment. Above all, we must hold on to the assets we have deposited in neutral countries. \* \* \*

"The present war will thus have been victorious in spite of our provisional defeat because it will have been a march forward toward our supremacy. \* \* \* We have not to fear conditions of peace analogous to those we have imposed because our adversaries will always be divided and disunited. \* \* \* We must force ourselves to create in the coming peace treaty the germs of future divisions. \* \* \* These are the conditions for victory."

Thus spoke General von Stulpnagel and, as the Society has proven, he is not the only important German general who has expressed such views.

It is the considered judgment of the Society that Pan-Germanism has not been destroyed. A reading of the Society's literature shows that the forces of Pan-Germanism are rising again under new disguises and new slogans.

The reprieves and pardons just granted a large number of important Nazi personages by Commissioner McCloy and General Handy serve only to underline the manner in which we again fall prey to the wiles of German militarism. Why should we have to release from prison Nazi officers who helped plot the massacre of American soldiers? Why should we have to pardon the chief munitions suppliers of Adolf Hitler? There is a certain school of psychiatry which contends that when people get together to do a great crime, they end up with a subconscious desire to exterminate themselves. Perhaps, in the crime that we are now doing, by preparing the way for the revival of German militarism, we are indeed moved by a subconscious motive of self-destruction.

In ending my comments on the Society for the Prevention of World War III, I think it appropriate to quote from the Christian Science Monitor of March 3, 1950. Writing under the title of "Neo-Nazism; Unfinished Business," Mr. Ernest S. Plsko, special writer of the Christian Science Monitor, said the following:

"To remind him of unfinished business of the previous war, Xerxes, King of Persia, had a 'remembrance slave.' The Roman Senate, for the same purpose, had Marcus Porcius Cato. And we have the Society for the Prevention of World War III. . . . Still we must not forget the neo-Nazis. That is why it is useful to give the publications of the Society for the Prevention of World War III a more than perfunctory reading—and file them for reference just in case."

This is a fitting tribute to the Society's work, with which I have been long familiar. I have attended the meetings of this organ-

ization from time to time, have spoken to the various officers and experts of the Society, have listened to their brilliant analyses of the German problem. Yes; the Society is a unique organization and so long as our security is threatened, may it endure.

The right to dissent is an old-fashioned American privilege and I know that the Society subscribes to and upholds this basic principle of Americanism. It is, therefore, understandable that the Society should expect that it be accorded the same treatment and respect as it gives to the opinions of others. Those who disagree with the Society's objectives, however, should stick to the issues involved. I say let the people exercise their free choice in a marketplace of ideas. They have always been able to discern truth from falsehood and when an idea runs counter to the needs and interests of our people, it is bound to wither and die. This is the way democracy works. It should be clear, however, that the American people will never support a campaign of calumny and smear which is intended to deliberately confuse the issues and thereby muddy the waters of public information. The people want facts and not fairy tales.

Before ending my remarks I wish especially to add a few words of praise concerning the activities of Mr. Isidore Lipschutz, the man who has served as treasurer of the Society since its inception, and who has, incidentally, been foully traduced in certain publications on account of his patriotic leadership in this fight. Mr. Lipschutz was the first industrialist of importance to see the menace which the rising power of Hitler's brown shirts raised for the world. As early as 1932 and 1933 he personally organized the publication of underground German newspapers, which were printed in Belgium and secretly distributed in Germany, and which provided the pattern for subsequent activities officially engaged upon by the United States and our allies, as the inevitability of war with Germany became clearer.

Because of his anti-Nazi activities in Europe Mr. Lipschutz was singled out for attack in the *Stuerner* by the war criminal

Julius Streicher, who was hanged at Nuremberg.

When Mr. Lipschutz removed his business to America he continued his work for democracy and world peace, and I may say from my personal knowledge that ever since his immigration here he has devoted more attention to the public interest than to his own business.

That his services to his native country and to world peace were generally appreciated is evidenced by the many distinctions bestowed upon him:

In 1931: By special decree of the King of Belgium, the title of "Chevalier de l'Ordre de Leopold" (Knight of the Order of Leopold) was awarded to him.

In 1936: By special decree of the King of Belgium, the title of "Officer de l'Ordre de Leopold II" (Officer of the Order of Leopold II) was awarded to him.

In 1937: The Belgian Red Cross awarded him the Medaille de Merite (Medal of Merit).

In 1938: The French Government awarded him the title of "Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur" (Knight of the Legion of Honor).

949600-39349

In discussing the activities of the Society for the Prevention of World War III, vis-à-vis, the alarming situation confronting us in the world, I have taken some trouble to set forth the origins of this Society and the fine backgrounds of the men who are its leaders.

This seems to me to be pertinent, and especially deserved in view of the bitter attacks which some of these men have had to face, as a result of patriotically standing up for the right.

In times of international tension, like today, it is of the greatest importance that public opinion be well and accurately informed on the grave issues confronting our country. In a democracy, public opinion must and should determine our course; but only an informed public opinion, supplied with the true facts, can serve as a safe guide. It is our problem, in these times, to distinguish informed and patriotic opinion from propaganda and selfish pressure. Once the true facts are appreciated, our people will be united and resolute in their action.